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Our File No.: 115826

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Afsar Thair Raja and Ahad A Raja, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

American Coradius International, LLC,

Defendant.

Docket No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Afsar Thair Raja and Ahad A Raja, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated (hereinafter referred to collectively as “*Plaintiffs*”), by and through the undersigned counsel, complain, state and allege against American Coradius International, LLC (hereinafter referred to as “*Defendant*”), as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action seeks to recover for violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* (“FDCPA”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d).

3. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this Judicial District.

4. At all relevant times, Defendant conducted business within the State of New York.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiffs Afsar Thair Raja (Afsar) and Ahad A Raja (Ahad) are individuals who are citizens of the State of New York residing in Kings County, New York.

6. Plaintiffs Afsar and Ahad are natural born people allegedly obligated to pay a debt.

7. Plaintiffs Afsar and Ahad are “consumer[s]” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

8. On information and belief, Defendant American Coradius International, LLC, is a New York Limited Liability Company with a principal place of business in Erie County, New York.

9. Defendant regularly collects or attempts to collect debts asserted to be owed to others.

10. Defendant is regularly engaged, for profit, in the collection of debts allegedly owed by consumers.

11. The principal purpose of Defendant's business is the collection of such debts.

12. Defendant uses the mails in its debt collection business.

13. Defendant is a “debt collector” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

THE FDCPA

14. Congress enacted the FDCPA upon finding that debt collection abuse by third party debt collectors was a widespread and serious national problem. *See S. Rep. No. 95-382, at 2 (1977), reprinted in U.S.C.C.A.N. 1695, 1696; 15 U.S.C § 1692(a).*

15. The purpose of the FDCPA is to protect consumers from deceptive or harassing actions taken by debt collectors, with the aim of limiting the suffering and anguish often inflicted by independent debt collectors. *Kropelnicki v. Siegel*, 290 F.3d 118, 127 (2d Cir. 2002); *Russell v. Equifax A.R.S.*, 74 F.3d 30, 34 (2d Cir. 1996).

16. To further these ends, the FDCPA “establishes certain rights for consumers whose debts are placed in the hands of professional debt collectors for collection.” *Vincent v. The Money Store*, 736 F.3d 88, 96 (2d Cir. 2013).

17. In order for consumers to vindicate their rights under the statute, the FDCPA

“grants a private right of action to a consumer who receives a communication that violates the Act.” *Jacobson v. Healthcare Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 516 F.3d 85, 91 (2d Cir. 2008).

18. Thus, “the FDCPA enlists the efforts of sophisticated consumers … as ‘private attorneys general’ to aid their less sophisticated counterparts, who are unlikely themselves to bring suit under the Act, but who are assumed by the Act to benefit from the deterrent effect of civil actions brought by others.” *Jacobson*, 516 F.3d at 91.

19. To this end, in determining whether a collection letter violates the FDCPA, courts in the Second Circuit utilize “the least sophisticated consumer” standard. *Jacobson*, 516 F.3d at 90. “The test is how the least sophisticated consumer—one not having the astuteness of a ‘Philadelphia lawyer’ or even the sophistication of the average, everyday, common consumer—understands the notice he or she receives. *Russell*, 74 F.3d at 34.

20. The least sophisticated consumer standard pays no attention to the circumstances of the particular debtor in question. *See Easterling v. Collecto, Inc.*, 692 F.3d 229, 234 (2d Cir. 2012). Specifically, it is not necessary for a consumer to show that he or she was confused by the communication received. *See Jacobson*, 516 F.3d at 91. Likewise, the consumer’s actions in response to a collection letter are not determinative of the question of whether there has been a violation of the FDCPA. *Thomas v. Am. Serv. Fin. Corp.*, 966 F. Supp. 2d 82, 90 (E.D.N.Y. 2013).

21. Under the least sophisticated consumer standard, collection letters violate the FDCPA “if they are open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate.” *Clomon v. Jackson*, 988 F.2d 1314, 1319 (2d Cir. 1993).

22. Moreover, a debt collector violates the FDCPA if its collection letter is “reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading” by the least sophisticated consumer. *DeSantis v. Computer Credit, Inc.*, 269 F.3d 159, 161 (2d Cir. 2001).

23. Similarly, a collection letter violates the FDCPA “if it would make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain as to her rights.” *Jacobson*, 516 F.3d at 90. To recover damages under the FDCPA, a consumer does not need to show intentional conduct on the part of the debt collector. *Ellis v. Solomon & Solomon, P.C.*, 591 F.3d 130, 135 (2d Cir. 2010). Rather, “[t]he FDCPA is a strict liability statute, and the degree of a defendant’s culpability may only be considered in computing damages.” *Bentley v. Great Lakes Collection Bureau*, 6 F.3d 60, 63 (2d Cir. 1993). A single violation of the FDCPA to establish civil liability

against the debt collector. *Id.*

ALLEGATIONS

24. Defendant alleges that Plaintiffs jointly owe a debt (“the alleged Debt”).
25. The alleged Debt is an alleged obligation of Plaintiffs to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
26. The alleged Debt does not arise from any business enterprise of Plaintiffs.
27. The alleged Debt is a “debt” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).
28. At an exact time known only to Defendant, the alleged Debt was assigned or otherwise transferred to Defendant for collection.
29. At the time the alleged Debt was assigned or otherwise transferred to Defendant for collection, the alleged Debt was in default.
30. In its efforts to collect the debt allegedly owed by Plaintiffs, Defendant contacted Plaintiffs by letter (“the Letter”) dated July 6, 2018. (A true and accurate copy is annexed hereto as “Exhibit 1.”)
31. The Letter conveyed information regarding the alleged Debt.
32. The Letter is a “communication” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).
33. The Letter was the initial written communication Plaintiffs received from Defendant concerning the alleged Debt.

FIRST COUNT **Violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g(b), 1692e and 1692e(10)**

34. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.
35. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g provides that within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing certain enumerated information.
36. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3) provides that the written notice must contain a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector.

37. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4) provides that the written notice must contain a statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector.

38. In order to be entitled to obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer, the consumer must dispute the debt in writing.

39. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(5) provides that the written notice must contain a statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

40. In order to be entitled to obtain the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor, the consumer must request such in writing.

41. A debt collector has the obligation not just to convey the 15 U.S.C. § 1692g required disclosures, but also to convey such clearly.

42. Even if a debt collector conveys the required information accurately, the debt collector nonetheless violates the FDCPA if that information is overshadowed or contradicted by other language in the communication.

43. Even if a debt collector conveys the required information accurately, the debt collector nonetheless violates the FDCPA if that information is overshadowed by other collection activities during the 30-day validation period following the communication.

44. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) provides that collection activities and communication during the 30-day period may not overshadow or be inconsistent with the disclosure of the consumer's right to dispute the debt or request the name and address of the original creditor.

45. A collection activity or communication overshadows or contradicts the validation notice if it would make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain or confused as to her rights.

46. The Letter contains multiple addresses for Defendant.

47. The first address, located at the top right of the coupon placed at the top of the Letter, is: 35A RUST LANE BOERNE, TX 78006-8202.

48. The second address, located at the bottom right of the coupon placed at the top of the Letter, is: 2420 SWEET HOME RD STE 150 AMHERST NY 14228-2244.

49. In order to be entitled to obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4), the consumer must dispute the debt in writing.

50. The Letter fails to instruct the consumer to which of the multiple addresses provided written disputes must be sent.

51. As a result of the foregoing, the least sophisticated consumer would likely be confused as to which of the multiple addresses she should send her written dispute.

52. As a result of the foregoing, the least sophisticated consumer would likely be uncertain as to which of the multiple addresses she should send her written dispute.

53. Without clear direction as to where to mail her written dispute, the least sophisticated consumer would likely not dispute the debt at all.

54. Without clear direction as to where to mail her written dispute, the least sophisticated consumer would likely not dispute the debt at all because she would be frightened of calling the collection agency where highly trained and aggressive debt collectors answer calls.

55. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter would likely discourage the least sophisticated consumer from exercising her right to dispute the debt.

56. In order to be entitled to obtain the name and address of the original creditor pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(5), the consumer must request such in writing.

57. The Letter fails to instruct the consumer to which of the multiple addresses provided requests for the name of the original creditor must be sent.

58. As a result of the foregoing, the least sophisticated consumer would likely be confused as to which of the multiple addresses she should send her request for the name of the original creditor.

59. As a result of the foregoing, the least sophisticated consumer would likely be uncertain as to which of the multiple addresses she should send her request for the name of the original creditor.

60. Without clear direction as to where to mail her request for the name of the original creditor, the least sophisticated consumer would likely not request this information at all.

61. Without clear direction as to where to mail her request for the name of the original creditor, the least sophisticated consumer would likely not request this information at all because she would be frightened of calling the collection agency where highly trained and aggressive debt collectors answer calls.

62. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter would likely discourage the least sophisticated consumer from exercising her right to request for the name of the original creditor.

63. As a result of the foregoing, the multiple addresses would likely make the least sophisticated consumer confused as to her rights.

64. As a result of the foregoing, the multiple addresses would likely make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain as to her rights.

65. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) as the multiple addresses overshadow the disclosure of the consumer's right to dispute the debt provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3).

66. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) as the multiple addresses overshadow the disclosure of the consumer's right to receive verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4).

67. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) as the multiple addresses overshadow the disclosure of the consumer's right to request the name and address of the original creditor provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(5).

68. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) as the multiple addresses are inconsistent with the disclosure of the consumer's right to dispute the alleged Debt provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3).

69. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) as the multiple addresses are inconsistent with the disclosure of the consumer's right to receive verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4).

70. Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b) as the multiple addresses are inconsistent with the disclosure of the consumer's right to request the name and address of the original creditor provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(5).

71. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e prohibits a debt collector from using any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

72. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) prohibits the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

73. A debt collection practice can be a “false, deceptive, or misleading” practice in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e even if it does not fall within any of the subsections of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. *Clomon*, 988 F.2d at 1318.

74. A collection letter violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692e if, in the eyes of the least sophisticated consumer, it is open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate. *Clomon*, 988 F.2d at 1319.

75. A collection letter also violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692e if it is reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer. *DeSantis*, 269 F.3d at 161.

76. The least sophisticated consumer could read the Letter and be reasonably confused as to which of the multiple addresses provided she must send her written dispute.

77. The least sophisticated consumer could read the Letter and be uncertain as to which of the multiple addresses provided she must send her written dispute.

78. The least sophisticated consumer could reasonably interpret the Letter to mean that she could send her written dispute to any of the multiple addresses provided.

79. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter, in the eyes of the least sophisticated consumer, it is open to more than one reasonable interpretation concerning where the consumer must send her written dispute, at least one of which is inaccurate.

80. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter is reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer as to where the consumer must send her written dispute.

81. Because the Letter is open to more than one reasonable interpretation in this regard, it violates 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692e(10).

82. The least sophisticated consumer could read the Letter and be reasonably confused as to which of the multiple addresses provided she must send her request for the name and address of the original creditor.

83. The least sophisticated consumer could read the Letter and be uncertain as to which of the multiple addresses provided she must send her request for the name and address of the original creditor.

84. The least sophisticated consumer could reasonably interpret the Letter to mean that she could send her request for the name and address of the original creditor to any of the multiple addresses provided.

85. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter, in the eyes of the least sophisticated consumer, is open to more than one reasonable interpretation concerning where the consumer must send her request for the name and address of the original creditor.

86. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter is reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer as to where the consumer must send her request for the name and address of the original creditor.

87. Because the Letter is open to more than one reasonable interpretation in this regard, it violates 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e and 1692e(10).

88. For all of the foregoing reasons, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g(b), 1692e and 1692e(10) and is liable to Plaintiffs therefor.

SECOND COUNT
Violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g(a), 1692e and 1692e(10)

89. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

90. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g provides that within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing certain enumerated information.

91. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1) provides that the written notice must contain the amount of the debt.

92. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2) provides that the written notice must contain the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed.

93. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(3) provides that the written notice must contain a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector.

94. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(4) provides that the written notice must contain a statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector

95. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(5) provides that the written notice must contain a statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

96. A debt collector has the obligation, not just to convey the required information, but also to convey such clearly.

97. Even if a debt collector conveys the required information accurately, the debt collector nonetheless violates the FDCPA if that information is overshadowed or contradicted by other language in the communication.

98. A collection activity or communication overshadows or contradicts the validation notice if it would make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain or confused as to her rights.

99. The Letter buries the required validation notice within its text.

100. The required validation notice is contained within running text in the body of the Letter with the same font size and color as the rest of the body of the Letter.

101. The Letter diverts attention to the two tabular boxes contained at the top and bottom of the body of the Letter.

102. The required validation notice, relative to other language in the Letter, is visually inconspicuous.

103. The required validation notice cannot be readily discerned from the rest of the language in the Letter.

104. The Letter contains no visually conspicuous transitional language, such as "See Important Notice Below," directing Plaintiffs' attention to the required validation notice.

105. The Letter does not otherwise direct the consumer's attention to the required validation notice in any way.

106. The manner in which the Letter is formatted would likely make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain as to her rights.

107. The manner in which the Letter is formatted would likely make the least sophisticated consumer confused as to her rights.

108. The manner in which the Letter is formatted would likely make the least sophisticated consumer overlook her rights.

109. The letter is structured in such a way that it makes Plaintiffs' validation rights difficult to read and easy to overlook.

110. The letter is structured in such a way that it makes Plaintiffs' validation rights appear as boilerplate language.

111. The letter is structured in such a way that it makes Plaintiffs' validation rights appear unimportant.

112. The letter is structured in such a way that it discourages Plaintiffs from reading her validation rights.

113. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter would likely discourage the least sophisticated consumer from exercising her right to dispute the alleged Debt.

114. As a result of the foregoing, the Letter would likely discourage the least sophisticated consumer from exercising her right to request validation of the alleged Debt.

115. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e prohibits a debt collector from using any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

116. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) prohibits the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

117. A debt collection practice can be a "false, deceptive, or misleading" practice in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e even if it does not fall within any of the subsections of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. *Clomon*, 988 F.2d at 1318.

118. A collection letter violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692e if, in the eyes of the least sophisticated consumer, it is open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate. *Clomon*, 988 F.2d at 1319.

119. A collection letter also violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692e if it is reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer. *DeSantis*, 269 F.3d at 161.

120. Because the Letter is reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading by the least sophisticated consumer it violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

121. For the foregoing reasons, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692g(a), 1692e and 1692e(10) and is liable to Plaintiffs therefor.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

122. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and as a class action on behalf of all

persons similarly situated in the State of New York.

123. Plaintiffs seek to certify a class of:

All consumers to whom Defendant sent a collection letter substantially and materially similar to the Letter sent to Plaintiffs, which letter was sent on or after a date one year prior to the filing of this action to the present.

124. This action seeks a finding that Defendant's conduct violates the FDCPA, and asks that the Court award damages as authorized by 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.

125. The Class consists of more than thirty-five persons.

126. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class. Common questions of law or fact raised by this action affect all members of the Class and predominate over any individual issues. Common relief is therefore sought on behalf of all members of the Class. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

127. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class, and a risk that any adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class would, as a practical matter, either be dispositive of the interests of other members of the Class not party to the adjudication, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests. Defendant has acted in a manner applicable to the Class as a whole such that declaratory relief is warranted.

128. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of the Class. The management of the class is not extraordinarily difficult, and the factual and legal issues raised by this action will not require extended contact with the members of the Class, because Defendant's conduct was perpetrated on all members of the Class and will be established by common proof. Moreover, Plaintiffs have retained counsel experienced in actions brought under consumer protection laws

JURY DEMAND

129. Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial of this action by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request judgment as follows:

- a. Certify this action as a class action; and
- b. Appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives of the Class, and Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel; and
- c. Find that Defendant's actions violate the FDCPA; and
- d. Grant damages against Defendant pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k; and
- e. Grant Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k; and
- f. Grant Plaintiffs' costs; together with
- g. Such other relief that the Court determines is just and proper.

DATED: June 10, 2019

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